BRITISH COLUMBIA
The Best Place on Earth

BCStats

Infoline

Contact: bcstats.infoline@gov.bc.ca Issue: 09-32 August 14th, 2009

- **Exports slip 1.7% in June as shipments to the US drop**
- **Manufacturing shipments rebound in June**
- **Housing starts down 7.8 % in July, following double-digit growth in June**

## The Economy

- **Exports of BC products declined 1.7% (*seasonally adjusted*) in June, marking the fifth monthly decrease of 2009**. Machinery, equipment & automotive shipments dropped off 5.8% and exports of energy (-2.7%) and forestry (-1.4%) products were also lower. However, international shipments of agriculture & fishing (+1.0%) and industrial & consumer (+0.6%) goods increased slightly.

  Exports to the United States slowed (-5.9%), due mostly to an 18.6% plunge in energy products. Machinery, equipment & automotive (-8.4%), industrial & consumer (-3.0%) and forestry (-1.0%) exports were also off, but shipments of agriculture & fish products managed to inch up (+0.9%).

  Shipments to countries other than the US fared better in June (+3.6%), ending two months of hefty decreases. The strength was fuelled by increased exports of energy (+8.9%) and industrial & consumer goods (+5.3%) to overseas destinations.

  Nation-wide, exports climbed 2.3%, primarily on the strength of increases in both the price and volume of crude petroleum exports to the US. Canadian exports to the both the US (+5.1%) and Japan (+6.2%) climbed in June, but commodities sent to the European Union (-4.3%) were down.

  *Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats*

- **BC manufacturing shipments showed continued volatility in June, climbing 2.0% (*seasonally adjusted*) following a similar loss in May (-2.9%).** A slight increase (+0.3%) in shipments by manufacturers of non-durable goods was largely the result of an upturn in the food industry (+0.7%), where shipments have been see-sawing this year, and in plastic & rubber products (+8.9%). Paper manufacturers posted a decrease of 3.4%, while shipments by producers of beverages & tobacco (-1.6%) also slipped.

  In the durables sector, shipments were up 3.8%. The wood industry surged (+11.8%), marking its third consecutive monthly increase. Manufacturers of furniture (+7.8%) and primary (+2.4%) and fabricated (+0.3%) metals also saw improvements. However, shipments by producers of machinery (-3.4%) and computer & electronic products (-2.7%) declined.

  At the national level, manufacturing shipments were up 1.9%. Much of the growth was attributable to strong sales in the aerospace industry and a rise in the price of petroleum and coal. Indeed, excluding both industries, Canada's manufacturing sales would have decreased 0.5%. Sales were partially marred by further declines in the automotive industry. Shipments were mixed in other parts of the country, with PEI (-13.2%) posting the most notable decline and Newfoundland & Labrador (+58.0%) recording the most substantial increase. *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **New motor vehicle sales ran out of fuel (+0.1%, *seasonally adjusted*) in June.** Vehicle sales in the province had been picking up speed after some reversals in the latter half of 2008, but remain well behind levels seen in recent years.

Report **Where Do Immigrants Go?**

Did you know...

Consumers are far more likely to think about value than healthy ingredients when purchasing a food product. Source: Ipsos Reid

Canada-wide, sales of new motor vehicles stalled (-0.6%) in June, pulled down by decreased activity in five provinces. Canadian consumers purchased fewer passenger vehicles (-1.0%) from both overseas (-1.1%) and North America (-0.9%), and also put the brakes on purchases of trucks, vans and busses (-0.2%). *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **Housing starts in the province showed continued volatility in July, falling 7.8% (*seasonally adjusted*), following a 20.5% jump in the previous month.** Canadian starts were off 4.1%, as six provinces posted declines, most of which were in the double-digits.

  *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **The price of new housing in BC's largest cities declined in June.** Home builders in Vancouver saw prices decrease 9.1%, while in Victoria the average cost for a new home was down 7.0% from June 2008. Although land prices remained unchanged (+0.0%), building values in Vancouver were substantially lower (-15.4%) than a year earlier. In Victoria, the cost of new housing (-10.7%) dropped more drastically than the value of land (-0.4%). Land prices in both cities have changed little in recent months, despite falling prices for new housing units.

  Nationally, the cost of new housing deflated 3.3% during the twelve-month period ending in June. Prices declined in nine of the twenty-one metropolitan areas surveyed, most notably in cities in the Western provinces. The most inflationary new housing markets were seen in St. John's (+10.3%) and Quebec (+6.8%). *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

## Second Quarter in Review

- **Exports of BC products fell 12.5% (*seasonally adjusted*) during the second quarter, pulled down by a slump in shipments to the US (-12.1%) and other countries (-13.1%).** Double-digit declines were recorded in exports of energy (-19.9%) and industrial & consumer goods (-15.5%), but shipments of all major commodity groups fell. Every province saw exports drop off in the second quarter, such that nation-wide, shipments declined 8.5%. *Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats*

- **BC manufacturers shipped $8.1 billion (*seasonally adjusted*) of goods during the second quarter of 2009.** Despite ending with a monthly increase in June, the second quarter of 2009 showed an overall loss of 1.9% as a result of weakness in April and May. Declines in four of the province's largest manufacturing industries (paper (-0.2%), food (-0.3%), and fabricated (-8.5%) and primary (-8.7%) metals) pulled shipments down.

  *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

- **New motor vehicle sales pulled out into the fast lane (+4.0% *seasonally adjusted*) in the second quarter, following four quarters of slow-downs.** The market for both North American- and overseas-made trucks showed the most marked improvement.

  *Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats*

- **The cost of buying a new house in BC declined 2.8% in the second quarter of the year, with both of the province's two biggest metropolitan cities recording lower new housing prices (-3.3% in Victoria and -2.9% in Vancouver).** Land value remained relatively flat across the province, while the price of housing dropped substantially lower than in the first three months of the year.

  *Data Source: Statistics Canada & BC Stats*

## Smoking

- **Seventeen percent of Canadian adults aged 25 and over reported smoking regularly or occasionally last year, down from 19% in 2007.** Women accounted for much of the decline, with smoking rates for females in this age group slipping from 18% to 15%. The Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey (CTUMS) reports that trends in overall smoking rates for Canadians remained relatively constant (18% aged 15 and over) last year.

  *Data Source: Statistics Canada*

***Infoline** Issue: 09-32*
***August 14th, 2009***

For data originating from Statistics Canada, data sourced to 'Statistics Canada' has been retrieved from CANSIM, the agency's electronic database; otherwise the source is identified as 'SC' plus the catalogue number.

Contact: Ocean Fan Lu
250 387-2946
originally published in
*Immigration Highlights* Issue 09-1

# Where Do Immigrants Go?

Since the mid 1980s, Canadian immigrant landings have been concentrated in three provinces - Ontario, Quebec and B.C. The strong economies, diversity of cultures, mild weather and beautiful landscapes in B.C. have been attracting immigrants from all over the world. There were over 38,900 immigrants who chose B.C. as their destination in 2007.

After continuous declines in the early 1980s, B.C.'s share of the national total landings increased sharply until the late 1990s, due in part to a sharp increase in immigrants from Hong Kong prior to the handover to China. In 2007, immigrant arrivals in B.C. accounted for 16.5 percent of the total Canadian immigrants. In the same period, Ontario recorded a similar fall in its share of immigrants. Immigrants were more willing to settle in other areas of Canada, such as Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

**B.C.'s Percent Share of Total Immigrants to Canada**

*Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada*

Among immigrants choosing to land in B.C., most settle in the province's largest centres in the Lower Mainland and the Capital region. The large centres provide more employment opportunities for individuals of varying skill levels and language abilities, and they also offer a variety of support systems and services aimed at speeding up the adjustment process for the immigrants to a new country. For those of ethnic or cultural minorities, the established cultural communities may assist their transition.

The immigration data provided by Citizenship and Immigration Canada include a destination variable, which records the intended landing destinations indicated by immigrants upon their arrivals in Canada. The data collected may overstate the number of immigrants choosing the City of Vancouver as their destination. This could be due to the fact that Vancouver is a well-known city, and many immigrants might not know the differences between the City of Vancouver and other Vancouver region municipalities.

**Vancouver CMA and Victoria CMA**

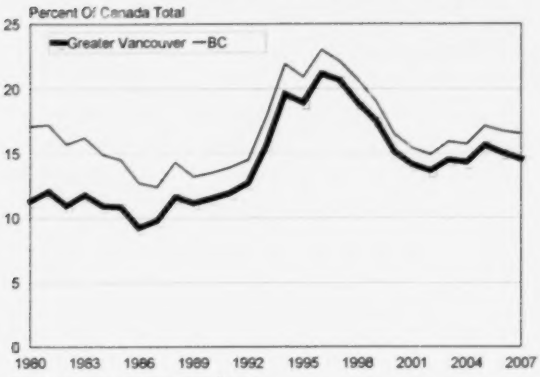
Many immigrants choose to settle in the most populated areas, such as the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) and Victoria CMA[1], where there are more employment opportunities and more well-established community supports. In 2007, the Vancouver CMA recorded a 57.8%[2] employment rate among immigrants, higher than the provincial level of 55.6% and other metropolitan centres, such as Abbotsford (56.5%) and Victoria (51.5%). The relatively low unemployment rates in Vancouver (4.0%) and Victoria (3.3%) for immigrants also signalled moderately stable economic

[1] Please refer to the geographic map of Vancouver and Victoria CMA from BC Stats: http://www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/sep/rd/rd_17.pdf

[2] Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey

conditions, which attracted more immigrants willing to settle in the areas.

**Percent Share of Canada Total Immigrants**

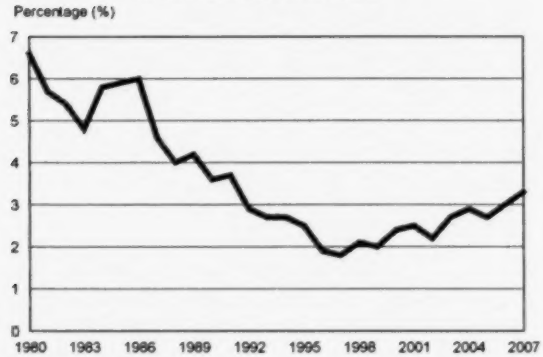



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Among immigrants coming to B.C., about 91% settle in the Vancouver CMA. In 2007, while B.C. accepted 16.5% of all immigrants to Canada, Vancouver alone accounted for 14.5% of the national total.

Victoria is the second favourite destination for immigrants. In 2007, there were 1,270 immigrants who chose Victoria as their destination. From the early 1980s the share of B.C. immigrants going to Victoria trended down until the mid 1990s, but started to increase again around 1998.

**% Share of Immigrants in Victoria Of B.C.Total**

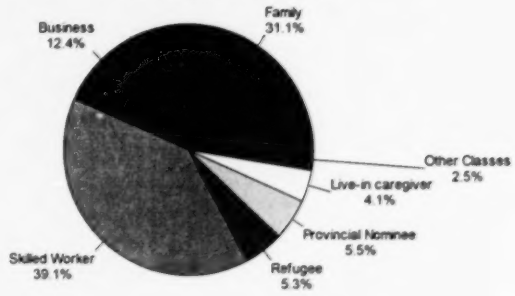



Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Although Vancouver and Victoria are both very popular immigrant destinations, the source countries for each region are different. The top four source countries for immigrants to Vancouver are all in Asia. China is the leading source country for immigrants, representing about 23 per cent of total landings in Vancouver in 2007. The U.S. ranked fifth place as a source of immigrants to the Vancouver region. Many European countries, especially England, have declined as a source country for immigrants over the past decade.

However, the U.S has been the leading source for immigrants to Victoria since 1981. Although China replaced England as the second largest immigrant supply country for Victoria in the mid 1990s, there were relatively higher proportions of immigrants arriving from Europe, Africa and North/Central America.

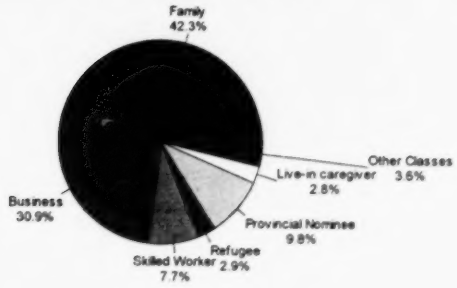
**Immigrant Landings in the Vancouver CMA by Class in 2007**




Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

In 2007, immigrants categorized in the skilled worker class accounted for the largest share of landings (39.1%) in Vancouver, closely followed by family class newcomers.

**Immigrant Landings in the Victoria CMA by Class in 2007**




Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

On the other hand, family immigrants represented the largest share of immigrant classes landing in Victoria. In 2007, more than 42 per cent of all immigrants arriving in Victoria were for family reunification purposes. The number of family immigrants to Victoria seems to have peaked during the early 1990s, the proportion of family immigrants to total landings has been declining since the mid 1990s. This was mainly a result of more immigrants being admitted under the skilled workers and business classes.

Table 1: Vancouver CMA and Victoria CMA
**Immigrant Landings by Source By Class, 2007**

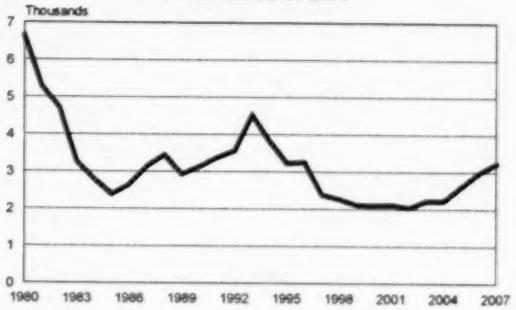
| | Victoria CMA | | | Vancouver CMA | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Family | Skilled Worker | | Family | Skilled Worker |
| Top 20 Source Countries | | | | | |
| U.S.A | 74 | 78 | China | 2,222 | 2,796 |
| China | 80 | 47 | India | 3,332 | 1,094 |
| England | 44 | 39 | Philippines | 830 | 1,530 |
| South Korea | 18 | 38 | South Korea | 253 | 1,156 |
| Philippines | 27 | 21 | U.S.A | 594 | 829 |
| India | 47 | 13 | Taiwan | 191 | 785 |
| Japan | 33 | 11 | Iran | 300 | 526 |
| Taiwan | 5 | 12 | England | 238 | 621 |
| Australia | 16 | - | Singapore | 32 | 429 |
| Mexico | 13 | - | Japan | 261 | 112 |
| Russia | 9 | 10 | Thailand | 50 | 74 |
| South Africa | 8 | 6 | Vietnam | 296 | 13 |
| Iran | 9 | 7 | Pakistan | 116 | 185 |
| Germany | - | 11 | Mexico | 123 | 125 |
| Brazil | - | 13 | Russia | 90 | 230 |
| Thailand | 9 | - | Romania | 42 | 284 |
| New Zealand | 9 | - | Australia | 113 | 109 |
| Vietnam | 14 | - | Hong Kong | 86 | 105 |
| Colombia | 6 | - | Indonesia | 23 | 184 |
| Scotland | - | 8 | U.A.E | 20 | 167 |

*Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada & BC Stats*

## Other Areas

The number of immigrants settling in areas other than Vancouver and Victoria declined drastically during the early '80s. However, there have been more immigrants willing to settle in those areas in recent years. In 2005, 17.2% more immigrants chose to live outside of Vancouver and Victoria compared to 2004, and a significant annual increase continued in 2006 (+14.2%) and 2007 (+8.5%).

**Immigrants Settling in Other Areas of B.C.**




Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Ten countries accounted for over 72 per cent of total immigrant landings in 2007. England was the leading source country, followed by the U.S.A, India and the Philippines. These four countries accounted for about 54 per cent all immigrant arrivals in the areas. Compared to 2006, there were more immigrants from China (+20.3%) choosing to settle in areas outside of Vancouver and Victoria in 2007.

Table 2: Immigrant Landings in Other Areas in B.C.
**by Source By Class, 2007**

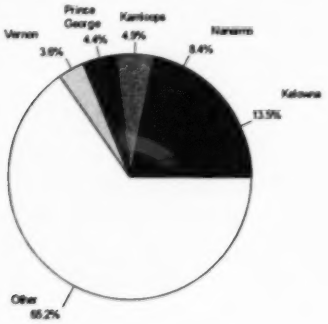
| | | Economic Classes | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Family | Skilled Worker | Grand Total |
| Top 10 Source Countries | | | |
| England | 134 | 293 | 691 |
| U.S.A | 258 | 163 | 570 |
| India | 264 | 34 | 317 |
| Philippines | 81 | 29 | 181 |
| China | 103 | 29 | 154 |
| South Africa | 41 | 25 | 107 |
| Australia | 82 | 28 | 105 |
| South Korea | 46 | 27 | 82 |
| Germany | 44 | 19 | 79 |
| Japan | 52 | 7 | 64 |
| Total | 1,347 | 912 | 3,228 |

*Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada & BC Stats*

Family immigrants accounted for the largest share of landings into "Other Areas" in B.C. in 2007, closely followed by landings in the skilled workers class. Immigrants from India led all the source countries in the number of family immigrants choosing to settle outside of Vancouver and Victoria areas.

Among all the cities in areas outside of Vancouver and Victoria, Kelowna recorded the largest number of immigrants, accounting for over 13% of immigrants settling in "other area" in 2007. Compared to 1990, the number of immigrants in Kelowna more than doubled, and most of the immigrants were categorized as family class and skilled workers.

**Immigrant Landings outside of Vancouver and Victoria Areas by Major Cities in 2007**




*Source: Citizenship and Immigration Canada*

Nanaimo and Kamloops are very popular for immigrants to reside in as well. There were more family immigrants who settled in these areas than any other class. Although Nanaimo and Kamloops have seen many economic and social developments, there were still fewer immigrants going to those areas.

## *Statistics Canada's Survey Skills Workshops*

***Call for our workshop calendar!***

# Developing Satisfaction Surveys

This workshop teaches the fundamentals of designing and implementing an effective satisfaction survey. The course material will assist researchers in producing respondent friendly questionnaires that result in useful and accurate survey data. The course will also help to provide an understanding of the importance of client and employee satisfaction in strategic decision making and business planning. The unique aspects of this type of survey enable you to determine your client's service expectations and their perceptions of your organizations performance.

**VICTORIA**

**September 16-17, 2009**
**8:30 am - 4:30 pm**

**TBA**
**Victoria, BC**

### Workshop Topics include:

**Survey Planning**

- Performance measures
- Client satisfaction vs. employee satisfaction
- Fundamentals of collecting data and maximizing response

**Questionnaires**

- Question structure; open and closed questions
- Rating scales
- Questionnaire design; wording, sequencing and layout

**Sampling Methods**

- Probability vs. non-probability sampling
- Sample types and exit surveys
- The factors affecting sample size

**Processing and Analysis**

- The "drivers" of satisfaction
- Summarizing, graphing and presenting survey findings

**Register early as space is limited**
Fee is $550 + GST
*Early registration: $499 + GST (at least 3 weeks prior)*

## Learn from the Survey Experts!!

### REGISTRATION

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____ _____

City: _____ Postal Code: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Visa__ M/C__ Amex__ Cheque__ Amount $ (incl. GST):____

Card No: _____

Cardholder: _____ Expiry Date: ____

Signature: _____

Fed Gov Dept#: ____ Org#: ____ Ref#: _____

**For more information, please contact:**
Fanita Tjiong
604-666-1792

**To register, please return form to:**
Workshop Registrar
Statistics Canada
600– 300 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC, V6B 6C7
Tel: Toll Free (888)-799-0050
Fax: Toll free (877) 287-4369
west.info@statcan.gc.ca

Please make Cheque and Money Orders payable to '**Receiver General for Canada**'

Refund Policy—Registrations are guaranteed once payment is received. Fees will be refunded, less $75 administration charge, if written notice is received at least 3 business days prior to the workshop. Substitutions are permitted at any time.

**Statistics Canada will only use your information to complete this sales transaction, deliver your product(s), announce product updates and administer your account. From time to time we may offer you other Statistics Canada products and services or ask you to participate in our market research. If you do not wish to be contacted again for ☐ promotional purposes ☐ and/or market research, check as appropriate and fax or mail this page to us, call (604) 666-1851 or e-mail west.info@statcan.gc.ca**

*Aussi disponible en français.*

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

Canada

## *Statistics Canada's Survey Skills Workshops*

***Call for our workshop calendar!***

# Understanding Demographic Data

Join us for a one day workshop on demographic data. This workshop will enhance your ability to understand and interpret demographic data, methods and techniques. This workshop is ideal for market researchers, policy analysts, business professionals, planners and other social scientists who use or commission demographic data.

As a result of your participation, you will be able to more effectively and accurately analyze demographic data. In addition, the workshops will increase your awareness of the availability of population data and current research techniques being used.

The workshop will include discussions on:

- Population growth – births, deaths and migration
- Population pyramids – rates and ratios
- Population estimates
- Population projections

**VICTORIA**

**September 18, 2009**
**8:30 a.m.—4:30 p.m.**

**TBA**
**Victoria, BC**

**Register early as space is limited**
Fee is $300+ GST
*Early registration: $275 + GST (at least 3 weeks prior)*

**Learn from the Survey Experts!!**

## REGISTRATION

Name: _____

Title: _____

Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Postal Code: _____

Tel: _____ Fax: _____

E-mail: _____

Visa__ M/C__ Amex__ Cheque__ Amount $ (incl. GST):_____

Card No: _____

Cardholder: _____Expiry Date: _____

Signature: _____

Fed. Gov. Dept#: _____ Org#: _____ Ref#: _____

**For more information, please contact:**
Fanita Tjiong
604-666-1792

**To register, please return form to:**
Workshop Registrar
Statistics Canada
600– 300 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC, V6B 6C7
Tel: Toll Free (888)-799-0050
Fax: Toll free (877) 287-4369
west.info@statcan.gc.ca

Please make Cheque and Money Orders payable to '**Receiver General for Canada**'

Refund Policy—Registrations are guaranteed once payment is received. Fees will be refunded, less $75 administration charge, if written notice is received at least 3 business days prior to the workshop. Substitutions are permitted at any time.

**Statistics Canada will only use your information to complete this sales transaction, deliver your product(s), announce product updates and administer your account. From time to time we may offer you other Statistics Canada products and services or ask you to participate in our market research. If you do not wish to be contacted again for ☐ promotional purposes ☐ and/or market research, check as appropriate and fax or mail this page to us, call 1-888-799-0050 or e-mail west.info@statcan.gc.ca**

Statistics Canada Statistique Canada

*Aussi disponible en français.*

Canada

Infoline

August 14, 2009
Issue 09–32

Email transmission information service from BC Stats

also on the Internet at www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca or choose RSS

# BC at a glance . . .

| POPULATION (thousands) | Apr 1/2009 | % change on one year ago |
|---|---|---|
| BC | 4,435.3 | 1.7 |
| Canada | 33,592.7 | 1.2 |
| **GDP and INCOME (Revised Apr 27)** | | |
| *(BC - at market prices)* | 2008 | % change on one year ago |
| Gross Domestic Product (GDP) *($ millions)* | 199,214 | 3.5 |
| GDP *($ 2002 millions)* | 164,161 | -0.3 |
| GDP *($ 2002 per Capita) (reflects revised pop)* | 37,466 | -1.9 |
| Personal Disposable Income *($ 2002 per Capita)* | 26,110 | 3.3 |
| **TRADE ($ millions, seasonally adjusted)** | | % change on prev. month |
| Manufacturing Shipments - Jun | 2,714 | 2.0 |
| Merchandise Exports - Jun | 1,913 | -1.7 |
| Retail Sales - May | 4,399 | 0.8 |
| **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX** | % change on | 12-month avg |
| *(all items - Jun 2009)* | one year ago | % change |
| BC | -0.7 | 1.6 |
| Vancouver | -0.5 | 1.8 |
| Victoria | -0.4 | 1.6 |
| Canada | -0.3 | 1.7 |
| **LABOUR FORCE (thousands)** | | % change on |
| *(seasonally adjusted)* | Jul '09 | prev. month |
| Labour Force - BC | 2,436 | -0.7 |
| Employed - BC | 2,247 | -0.3 |
| Unemployed - BC | 189 | -5.0 |
| | | Jun '09 |
| Unemployment Rate - BC *(percent)* | 7.8 | 8.1 |
| Unemployment Rate - Canada *(percent)* | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| **INTEREST RATES (percent)** | Aug 12/2009 | Aug 13/2008 |
| Prime Business Rate | 2.25 | 4.75 |
| Conventional Mortgages - 1 year | 3.75 | 6.65 |
| - 5 year | 5.85 | 6.85 |
| **US-CANADA EXCHANGE RATE** | Aug 12/2009 | Aug 13/2008 |
| *(avg. noon spot rate)* Cdn $ per US $ | 1.0875 | 1.0657 |
| *(closing rate)* US $ per Cdn $ | 0.9188 | 0.9412 |
| **AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATE** | | % change on |
| *(industrial aggregate - dollars)* | Jul '09 | one year ago |
| BC | 789.41 | 0.2 |
| Canada | 801.51 | 2.6 |

**SOURCES:**

Population, Gross Domestic Product, Trade, Prices, Labour Force, Wage Rate } Statistics Canada

Interest Rates, Exchange Rates: Bank of Canada Weekly Financial Statistics

For latest Weekly Financial Statistics see www.bankofcanada.ca

## Population & Household Projections

The latest British Columbia population projections (PEOPLE 34) are now available. BC Stats produces population and household projections for British Columbia and for a number of sub-provincial geographies in the province, including: Development Regions, Regional Districts, Health Authorities, Health Service Delivery Areas, Local Health Areas, College Regions, School Districts, and six Special Regions.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/pop/popproj.asp

## British Columbia Wellness Atlas 2008

The dynamic and highly configurable atlas allows users greater flexibility to explore the regional variations and correlations of the wellness data. In total, 40 indicators are drawn from the CCHS (Canadian Community Health Survey) and 27 indicators are from the 2006 Census of Canada and 2008 Socio-Demographic variables from BC Stats. The Wellness Atlas presents information in a geographical context (Health Service Delivery Areas), revealing spatial variations and patterns across British Columbia. To display your own unique dataset, contact Pat Bluemel to discuss.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/pop/georef/geopage.asp

## Regional Employment Projections

British Columbia's economy depends upon a skilled workforce for economic growth and well-being. Recent demographic forecasts have emphasized the need to increase the workforce in a variety of occupations. In response, BC Stats has developed a projection of the possible demand for labour by region, industry and occupation for 2008 to 2013.

www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca/data/lss/repm.asp

**Released this week by BC Stats**

- Exports, June 2009

**Next week**

- Consumer Price Index, July 2009

BC Stats, Box 9410 Stn Prov Govt, Victoria, B.C. V8W 9V1
Tel: 250-387-0327 Fax: 250-387-0380 Web: www.bcstats.gov.bc.ca E-mail: BC.Stats@gov.bc.ca